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ALB. C. FOLGER. ROBT. H. FOLGER.

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MUSIC TO BANISH INSOMNIA.

Dr. Blackman Thinks a Hand Made Box
Will Induce Slumber.

Music as a curative agent has been known and valued from the earliest ages, says the London Telegraph, and the recently established Guild of St. Cecilia, whose professed object is to apply the soothing influence of melody to patients in hospitals and elsewhere, is only carrying out the prescriptions of physicians who flourished two thousand years ago. The Athenian doctors "banished fever by a song." Thales found music most efficacious in the plague, and Aulus Celsus even went so far as to maintain that it produced a beneficial effect in cases of bites and stings. In their work on "Psychological Medicine" Drs. Bucknill and Take remark that music is the first recorded remedy employed for the relief of madness. A novel, and possibly a useful, suggestion in the same direction is mentioned by Dr. J. G. Blackman in the Medical Magazine.

It is that a musical box worked by an electric motor might be advantageously employed in cases of insomnia. Some care, no doubt, would have to be exercised to see that the mechanism worked properly before it was started, as nothing would be more likely to drive sleep permanently away than a musical box out of tune or liable to unaccountable and abnormal spurts of energy. It would also be trying to a nervous patient if in the stillly night the electric current were turned off altogether and the box become suddenly silent. It is possible that a burglar in one's bedroom might be soothed and induced to surrender his booty by the unexpected strains of "Home, Sweet Home," but it is also possible that he might not. One or two interesting instances are recorded in the article of the benefit which has resulted in hospitals from the musical treatment, and the sleepless soul might do worse than try the prescription contained in it.

TOO POSITIVE.

An Illustration of the Dangers of Over-
confidence in Self.

It is sometimes a fault of young people to rely too fully upon their own opinions or impressions, and there are grown people who are quite too sure regarding matters to which they have given little attention. A passenger on a French steamer tells this story:

"The wind was fresh and we were running at the rate of twelve knots an hour. Our mariners were deceived in their calculations, and as the lead did not indicate the proximity of the coast they were expected to approach they concluded that the currents had carried us into the channel. One morning at break of day I heard the captain exclaim:

"'Bee breakers through the mist!'"
"M. de l'Alguille, an officer of superior merit, who nevertheless displayed sometimes too much of the confidence of youth, replied, with a smile: 'Those breakers, captain, are nowhere but in your glass.'"

"Young man," said our old captain, with a tone of anger, 'you are major general to the squadron and may give it the orders you think proper, but I know what I have to do. It is I who answer for the safety of my ship. I shall, therefore, give orders to tack, for there is not a moment to be lost.'"

"He accordingly gave that order, and during its execution, the fog having suddenly cleared away, we perceived, at about two hundred yards from us, the rocks against which our fleet would inevitably have perished. Fortunately the whole squadron imitated the movement of our vessel, and all danger was over."

"The young officer lost no time in thanking the captain for his wise reproof and for his adherence to the duties of his position."

IS THERE A MAELSTROM?

A Pet Bugbear of Geographers Now Said
Never to Have Existed.

Every school child in the early part of the present century was taught to believe that there was a terrible and wonderful eddy or vortex several miles in diameter on the coast of Norway into which ships, icebergs, whales and all the monsters of the deep were indiscriminately dragged and buried forever in the ocean's awful depths.

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republic says: "I have been informed by a European correspondent that the maelstrom has no existence outside the imagination of sensational writers."

"A joint commission of Swedish and German nautical and scientific men went in search of this, the greatest bugbear of antiquity, and report themselves unable to locate it, and that the sea was perfectly smooth where the whirlpool should have been."

The latest geographers barely allude to it. One marks its site on the map, but does not mention it in his article on Norway. According to our way of viewing the subject the maelstrom romance has been pretty effectually destroyed.

Engraved Eggs.

The engraved eggs that are exposed for sale are very puzzling to those who do not know how easily the engraving is done. The writing is done on the shell with wax of tallow, and then the egg is soaked in a weak dilution of some acid; even vinegar will answer the purpose. The shell is eaten away by the acid wherever not protected by the wax, and the writing appears in bold relief. The art was discovered in England about two hundred years ago, and the inventor came near being burned for magic, as he tried to pass off some of the inscriptions for prophecies.

A SHANGHAI FARM.

Not a Place for Breeding Poultry,
as Its Name Might Imply.

A Retreat in California Where Men Are
Abducted and Shipped as Sailors
While Under the Influence
of Drink.

A few people here will no doubt be greatly interested in knowing that there is a "shanghai farm" within a few hundred miles of them, says the Oakland (Cal.) Times. Very few people have any idea of the manner in which a man is abducted and put on board a vessel in the stream, and fewer still have any idea that a great deal of such work is done from the Oakland side, because there is no water front patrol here.

The manner of shanghaiing is very simple. When a captain requires a crew the law demands that he shall sign them before a proper officer. This is done, and each man is asked if he is satisfied with the manner in which his account has been settled by the boarding master. The answer is invariably in the affirmative, and the captain leaves the shipping office. He knows that if he has signed twelve men twelve men will be put on board his ship when he is on the eve of sailing, but he gets one-half of the actual men he engaged he will get more than the average. The other half are partners of the boarding master, who have probably been before the same shipping master twice in the one week. It is these dummies who are substituted for men who are shanghaiing, the latter being, in many instances, so unlike sailors that it is considered advisable to keep them out of sight. It is quite a common occurrence for three or four of the crew, after they recover from their stupor, to have to go to the mate and find out the name under which they are sailing.

Additional light has been thrown on the matter by the publication of a story in a Santa Rosa Journal of the existence of a "shanghai farm" located near that town. "There is one industry," it says, "located near Santa Rosa of which most people have no knowledge. It is a 'shanghai farm.' A clever mortal of San Francisco, who has various interests in water-front boarding houses and is under contract to furnish sailors to shipmasters, is the proprietor of this industry."

The retreat is located in the hills over in Rincon valley, about five miles from town. There is plenty of whisky kept on tap, and all who enter therein are invited to drink to their heart's content. In most every town between here and San Francisco the "shanghai farm" is in collusion with some beer-joint proprietor. This is the way the scheme is conducted: The victim has been at work, and on Saturday night comes to town with his earnings. He is in for a good time, and joins convivial crowds wherever he finds them. He finally gets into the spider's web. His money is all gone, but still he is given drink. He is told of the joys and comforts of a mountain home near by, owned by a philanthropic friend of the barkeeper, where the weary may rest from their labors and drink good whisky. He is fascinated. He is kept in a nasty reeking drunk all night. Next morning he wants to sober up on whisky. He is half dazed. He is invited to take a ride in a buckboard by a friend who appears on the scene, and gratefully accepts the offer. They drive to the shanghai retreat. A big barrel of whisky stands sparkling in the cellar. A half dozen vagabonds are lying around. The victim gets thoroughly drunk, and so remains until a new vessel arrives at the San Francisco port, when the proprietor comes up and escorts the boy and places them aboard the vessel. When the victim realizes his whereabouts he is sailing over the bounding main."

The Hen gave Up the Job.

A "Capo Codder" tells how he cured a setting hen. "I made," he says, "half a dozen snowballs and soaked them in water. In the morning they were solid ice. I shaped them as near like an egg as possible and then placed them under the setting hen. She smiled. I stood by and watched her. She cuddled the ice eggs under her and chuckled softly to them. In about ten minutes she appeared to get uneasy. She arose and scratched the darlings together and shook herself; then, evidently satisfied, settled down again. Soon she got up once more, this time with evident concern; something was wrong, surely; perhaps the weather was getting cold. She felt wet and chilly, but, with great perseverance, she sat down again, and again got up, this time for good. She walked out of the box and then turned and looked in, but she had had enough."

Big Black Brothers.

Near Hickory Flat, Simpson county, Ky., live perhaps the most remarkable twins in the United States in point of size and strength, Samuel and Simms Gammel, formerly slaves belonging to David Gammel. They are now forty-five years old and their combined weight is nearly five hundred pounds. Samuel weighs two hundred and forty and Simms two hundred and fifty. Their strength is enormous, either of them being able to shoulder huge pieces of timber that ordinarily four men would carry with handspikes. They are very polite and good natured and are popular for their excellent behavior.

STATE BOUNDARIES.

How Alterations Have Been Made
All Over the Country.

The Changing of the Lines Has Resulted
in the Loss of Large Tracts of
Land to Many of the Eastern
States.

Connecticut's discovery that she is some square miles larger than she supposed is not remarkable, since something of the kind has happened to perhaps every state and territory in the union, says the New York Sun. Any man who bets on state areas by the figures of thirty years ago will lose. The fathers of to-day who happen to have good memories find themselves puzzled when they hear their children reading areas out of the current school textbooks. Anyone who will take the trouble to compare the areas given in the census reports of 1890 and those in the reports previous to 1880 will find surprising differences. The census superintendents don't trouble themselves to ascertain areas. They accept what they obtain from official sources. The general land office is a source of information, and doubtless official state surveys are accepted. In 1880 the superintendent of the census used a revised set of areas and Superintendent Porter accepted the figures of that decade or followed the same authorities. The superintendents of the census adopt an arbitrary rule of regarding all regions having less than two inhabitants to the square mile as "unsettled." In most of the New England and middle Atlantic states there are no such unsettled areas. Superintendent Porter found about 4,000 square miles of the Maine woods and 1,000 square miles of the Adirondacks region unsettled. The other unsettled areas of the north-east are hardly worth considering.

The discrepancies between the settled areas reported in the census of 1870 and those reported in 1890 are rather startling. New Hampshire lost in those twenty years more than 450 square miles. Massachusetts gained in the same time nearly 230 square miles. Vermont lost nearly 1,100 square miles and Rhode Island more than 200. Connecticut gained 95 square miles. New Jersey lost more than 550 square miles and Maryland lost more than 1,200 square miles. Even poor little Delaware lost 100 square miles and in the census of 1890 she will show a still different area as the result of her recent dickerings with Pennsylvania. As to the newer states, which might reasonably be expected to show changes in settled area from one decade to another, the figures given in the census reports of 1870 and in those of 1890 vary in even greater degree. Nearly all the larger states, whether old or new, show considerable losses in area since 1870. New York lost nearly 500 square miles; Pennsylvania rather more than 1,000; Virginia nearly 2,000, and North Carolina over 2,100. Florida gained nearly 1,000 square miles, probably the result of an extension of the settled area. Ohio's gain of nearly 1,500 is hardly traceable to the same source, though gains of 800 square miles in Illinois and 430 in Iowa are probably assignable to this cause.

THE RAILROAD IN PALESTINE.

Modern Civilization's Advances Into the
Lands of the Bible.

The present is a kind of "Columbus year" for Palestine, and in commemoration of the opening of the railroad in the holy land an extra flag might be displayed at the great Chicago exposition, writes Selah Merrill, United States consul, in Sanbörner.

During the month of August, 1892, tens of thousands of people for the first time in their lives saw a railroad and a train of cars. They had a revelation, and in the great city as well as in the distant village of the land wonder was at its height. The excitement can hardly be realized by the inhabitants of other countries, to whom railroads, perfected by the highest engineering skill and with lavish expense, are objects as familiar and common as a daily newspaper. We forget that not very long ago, in our own country, we had only bridle-paths and scarcely a yearly post, while railways and steamboats had not even been dreamed of. Let all the world rejoice if this medieval country is experiencing a sensation which it can hardly comprehend.

The significance of this event is not that fifty-three miles of railway have been built, or that the capital and the seaport have been united by iron rails; it is that this has been done in Turkey, which has always, by all the prejudice and force of its religion, by all the arts of its diplomacy, and by every other means at its command, done all in its power to keep out western civilization. It is, therefore, a well aimed spear thrust in the side of this old despotic, backward-looking government, and may begethen for it either the dawn of health or the shadows of inevitable death.

Swan Raising.

Swans are not hard to raise; they sell at forty to seventy-five dollars per pair. A Yankee farmer at Middleford, Me., is making quite a success at swan breeding, and his profits must be quite large each season. The average hatch yields from three to six young swans. They hatch usually about June and mature in fourteen months from birth. They are very cross when with a brood and need watching constantly unless penned up closely.

SUNK IN THE EARTH.

A Florida Lake That Vanished
from Sight.

Where Small Steamboats Used to Do a
Thriving Trade There Is Now Nothing
But a Few Small Pools
of Water.

There was recently printed an account of the disappearance of Alachua lake, in Florida, a lake that was so well established that a steamboat line was maintained on it. A United States geological survey party has been engaged at work in that region. A member of this party, Mr. Hersey Munroe, recently gave an interesting account of the lake, or rather the ex-lake, to a Washington Star reporter.

"Alachua lake," said Mr. Munroe, "is situated in north latitude 29 degrees 35 minutes and west longitude 82 degrees 30 minutes in Alachua county, Fla., and two miles south of Gainesville, the county seat. The lake was formerly a prairie, known as Alachua prairie before the Seminole war during 1835-37. It has since been named Payne's prairie, after King Payne, an old Seminole chief of an early day. The prairie was a great grazing spot for the Indians' cattle and later was used for a like purpose and for tillage by the whites, some fine crops of corn and cotton being grown. The prairie lands are immense meadows, covered by the finest grass, interspersed with clumps of beautiful oak trees and palmettos. These lands are subject to inundation during the summer season. Hatchet creek rises three miles north of Gainesville and flows in every direction of the compass for a distance of ten miles, emptying into Newnan's lake, a beautiful sheet of water covering ten square miles."

"The overflow from Newman's lake forms a large creek named Prairie creek, which winds its way through Payne's prairie to Alachua sink, one of the curiosities of the state. There the waters found their way into a subterranean passage. Visitors, to have their curiosity gratified by seeing what the effect would be to have logs thrown in the sink, were the probable cause of the overflow of Payne's prairie. The logs would float out to the center of the sink, whirl around in a circle and suddenly disappear. This chocking of the outlet to the waters of Prairie creek caused the overflow and made a sheet of water sufficient to float small steamers and other craft."

"One steamer in particular had a splendid freight traffic during the vegetable season, carrying shipments of vegetables from its wharf on Chacala pond across Alachua lake to the mouth of Swampwater branch, the nearest point to Gainesville, the principal place for shipment north. After the overflow and the forming of a lake it was christened Alachua lake. This name has been decided upon by the United States board on geographical names. Alachua lake is eight miles long, east and west, and in one place four miles in width north and south, covers sixteen thousand acres, and the average depth is from two to fourteen feet."

"For several years the lake has been gradually lowering. The elevation of the water above sea level as given by the Savannah, Florida & Western railroad some years ago, is sixty-four feet. By accurate levels run by one of the topographical parties of the geological survey working in this section during the winter of 1890-91 the elevation of the water was found to be fifty-eight feet, thus showing that the lake has been changing elevation; and a few weeks ago I was informed by Prof. Lawrence Johnson, now studying the geology of this section of Florida, that Alachua lake had disappeared entirely, that only small pools remained and the usual amount immediately around the sink. The land bordering on the west and south of Alachua lake is very fertile, most of our early vegetables coming from this locality. I have seen upward of twenty acres in tomatoes alone, and hundreds of acres of cabbage, beans, cucumbers, and squashes being other early vegetables extensively grown. The orange groves of Black Point and the Tacoma settlement are among the finest in the state."

Insurance Against Bike Thieves.
The latest thing in the insurance line is a scheme for the insurance of cycles against robbery, which has been brought out by G. McKay Morat, of London. This enterprising broker is willing to indemnify the owner of a machine of a value not exceeding one hundred dollars for a single premium of about eighty cents, or above one hundred dollars and not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for a premium of one dollar and twenty-five cents. The only particulars required are the name of the makers, the description of the cycle and the number of the machine. The conditions of insurance are very simple, the chief stipulation being that the insurer shall exercise reasonable care for the safety of the cycle and that the liability of the underwriters shall not exceed eighty per cent of the declared value.

As many famous vineyards of Europe are incapable of producing in any one year the amount of wine bearing their label sold annually in the United States, so the Bermudas grow only a small percentage of the "Bermuda potatoes" sold in this country. It often happens, indeed, that the so-called Bermuda potatoes are small and poor potatoes of native growth, which have been treated with acids in order that they may look like the imported tubers.

SCIENCE OF ALL KINDS.

Fifty-one metals are now known to exist. Four hundred years ago only seven were known.

Geologists consider kerosene to be animal oil. Hence, what we burn in lamps is the remains of long extinct monsters of the earth.

Ice is accumulating at the north pole; some day, it is alleged by some scientists, the earth will fall out of balance and man will be utterly annihilated by the rush of moving objects.

It was Prof. Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at two hundred years; this on the general principle that the life of nearly all living creatures is eight times the years, months or weeks of its period of growth.

Divers in the clear waters of the tropical seas find that fish of different colors, when frightened, do not all dart in the same direction, but that each different kind takes shelter in that portion of the submarine growth nearest to its color.

MANY of the stars are heavier than our sun. For example, Mizar, the middle star in the tail of the Great Bear, is forty times as heavy as the sun. To the naked eye there are five or six thousands of these heavenly bodies visible. In all probability there are worlds revolving around them.

EXPERIMENTS are to be made with a light brick for interior partitions, ceilings and other places where crushing strength is not required. With ordinary clay and sand about fifty per cent. of fine sawdust will be mixed; the brick will be molded under heavy pressure and then burned until the sawdust is consumed.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

Mrs. LENNIE WILLIAMS has been elected state librarian by the Tennessee legislature.

SAMUEL RAMSAY writes in the Journal of Education that English pronunciation and spelling are probably the most discordant ever known.

POTTER, of the Maverick bank, was convicted on counts 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35, 39—all odd numbers.

WILLIAM GREENWOOD, of Germantown, Pa., is willing to wager all he is worth in the world—about \$25,000—that he can paddle through the rapids at Niagara falls in a flat-bottom skiff.

A LONDON paper has awarded a two-guinea prize for the best definition of a baby. The lady who won the prize sent in this answer: "A tiny feather from the wing of love dropped into the sacred lap of motherhood."

THE New York Mail and Express has decided to change the spelling of the name of the week from Sunday to Sonday, because "the change from Sun to Son is the change from heathenism to Christianity."

PICKINGS FROM "PUCK."

WANTED TO GET RID OF HIM.—"Life is, after all, nothing but a dream," said the moralizer. "Then wake up," retorted the demoralizer.

INVISIBLY PERFECT.—"Madge has a very awkward walk, hasn't she?" "Yes; but wait till the hoopskirts come in next fall, and her walk will be out of sight."

TO-DAY in France the duel is more popular than the apology. In attempting to make an apology a man might commit an error in grammar; but in fighting a duel he runs no risk.

A PAINFUL OPERATION.—Jack Willing (propitiously)—"Come, dear, don't be angry. Let me kiss away that pout." Miss de Nuir (still unappeased)—"You needn't mind; it will go away easier than that."

HIGH PRESSURE PERSUASIVE.—"Feel dry?" asked the safety valve. "Oh, no! I'm tanked up," answered the boiler. "Glad to hear it," was the reply; "I was just about to blow you off;" and the rest of the conversation was lost in the hissing that followed.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

TEXAS permits high-toned convicts to hire substitutes to work for them in the convict camps.

CHARLES, duke of Orleans, was one of the earliest known writers of valentines, or poetical amorous addresses for the day.

A YOUNG girl in Montreal named Mary Parker, for deserting the service of George E. Small, was found guilty and sentenced to five minutes' imprisonment and fined five cents, or eight days in jail.

ST. VALENTINE'S day has almost gone out of fashion in England. It used to be that many thousands of valentines passed through the mails that day, but this year the number was very small.

Miss SADIE PRICE, of Bowling Green, Ky., has spent four years in collecting and classifying the wild plants of Warren county, and has found about eighty-eight different orders and six hundred and fifty species.

HISTORICAL GATHERINGS.

The first Sunday school was opened by Robert Raikes, in Gloucester, England, in 1781. The first Sunday school in America was held in Hanover county, Va., in 1788.

At the first presidential election, the states were entitled to 73 votes, but only 69 votes were cast. New York did not vote because she had not passed her electoral law, and Rhode Island did not, because she had not yet adopted the constitution.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 13, 1903.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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A FOOL GOVERNOR.

It is astonishing that the people of Oregon were so near-sighted as to the qualifications and good sense of the man they elected Governor of that State. Several times since he has occupied that position Governor Penney has exhibited his astute qualities. He insulted President Harrison on his visit to this coast, and now he does the same to President Cleveland, as will be seen by the following official telegram that passed between Secretary Trevelyan and this fool Governor:

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 3d.

Governor Sylvester Penney, the Capital, Oregon: Apparently reliable reports indicate the danger of violence to Chinese when the Exclusion Act takes effect, and the President earnestly hopes you will employ all lawful means for their protection in Oregon.

W. Q. GRESHAM.

In reply this astute Governor sent this:

SALEM (Ore.), May 3.

W. Q. Gresham, Washington, D. C.: I will attend to my business; let the President attend to his. SYLVESTER PENNEY, Governor.

Director Barwick's 1st of May weather-crop Bulletin says:

"It looks now as though an average grain crop for the State will be an impossibility, while the fruit crop will be very nearly up to the average, excepting apricots. Several places report an abundant crop of apricots, but taking into account the places reporting failure, the yield of that fruit will be below the average. If the coming week turns warm and southerly winds blow to bring moisture clouds and rain, then the reports for the next week may be more encouraging than those of the present, which will be good news to all who love our grand and glorious State."

The Southern Pacific Co. has sold to a powerful syndicate about 500,000 acres of their Southern California lands, which includes the famous Salton Lake country. The syndicate will inaugurate a grand irrigation scheme that will make that portion of the country a spot capable of supporting an immense population, as this purchase will enable the owners to bring into market some 3,000,000 or 3,000,000 acres, which it controls.

A South Carolinian wants to be appointed Consul to the Congo Free States. Twelve representatives of this Government have all been appointed—have died there.

As Ward McAllister wants a foreign mission it would be a good place to send him to.

There has been another panic in Wall street and many brokers have failed for large amounts, but who cares how many of them go to the wall. They have made others bankrupt, and now they can see how it is themselves.

It is too late for the Chinese to register, and the matter will now go to the U. S. Supreme Court. If the Court decides the Exclusion Act constitutional, the Chinese "will have to go," etc.

It looks like France was about to have some trouble with Siam, which is thought to be backed by England—a Siamese-twin trouble.

Senator Hill's influence has been recognized. Executioner Maxwell has appointed Hill's nephew to a fourth-class postoffice in Missouri.

Several of the Carson school teachers talk of going to the World's Fair. They will want an increase of wages when they return.

The Carson river dredger, which is to take the quicksilver from the bottom of the river, was launched at Dayton, Friday, 5th.

Bakersfield had a \$30,000 fire on the night of the 4th.

Teachers' Examination.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal.

THE NEXT REGULAR MEETING OF THE County Board of Education of Mono County will be held on

TUESDAY, JUNE 13, 1903,

at Bridgeport. Applicants for Teachers' Certificates or Diplomas will please file their intentions with the School Superintendent, and Secretary of the Board.

The following are the studies required for a Primary Grade Certificate:

Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Composition, United States History, Orthography, Diction, Penmanship, Reading, Methods of Teaching, School Law, Industrial Drawing, Physiology, Entomology, Civil Government, Elementary Bookkeeping, Vocal Music.

The additional branches required for Grammar Grade Certificate are as follows:

Philosophy, Algebra, English Literature.

CORNELIA RICHARDS, Superintendent of Schools.

SHOULD BE ANSWERED.

The opponents of the Annexation of the Sandwich Islands are in opposition to it for the reason that it would be giving citizenship to the natives; and Spratly objects because the laws of this country oppose contract labor, which, he claims, is necessary to carry on the sugar industry. If contract labor is necessary for the sugar industry on the Islands why should such labor not be necessary in the United States? The question of bringing the natives into our family circle of States should not be considered for one moment. The native population is steadily decreasing, and in a few years there will be as few in comparison to its present population as there are Indians in this country.

If the Islands should belong to the United States the sugar men could pay fair wages to whites for labor on their plantations. The Islands would be quickly filled by our own people, and the planters would have no trouble in procuring intelligent labor at wages they should be able to pay and the laborer consider remunerative, and they would have a fair market at home for their sugar.

There is no sense in opposing annexation on the grounds that this Government should not extend our domains outside of the continent. We are getting to be too large a community, and every year, by immigration and natural causes, greatly adds to the population, and it is well to have more elbow room.

It is natural that this country should feel an interest in having the Sandwich Islands. Our people are not willing to have it fall into the hands of any foreign power, as the American interests in the Islands are greater than that of all other foreigners combined.

It is the natural winter resort of Pacific Coast Americans, and if they fall into the lap of Uncle Sam, American enterprise and money will in time make them an American Paradise—a rival of our own grand State of California. Let us have the Islands.

Cleveland has been telegraphing to the Pacific States Governor to protect the Chinese and not allow the laws to be violated, but he forgets he interfered with the proper execution of the Exclusion Act when he ordered the discontinuance of the photograph clause. Some of the Governors have reminded him of his inconsistency. There was no necessity for the President to send out such requests, as there was no danger of any outbreak on the part of the whites against the Chinese, nor vice versa, and if such a thing should occur our Governors are all capable—or, at least, Governor Markham is—of putting a stop to all disorder.

John W. Mackey has a big "kick" on. His physicians have presented their bills for the valuable services they rendered him after being shot by Rippey. One bill is for the modest sum of \$7,500, and the other for \$5,000. The doctors in San Francisco do not want to be outdone by the lawyers of that city in their attempt to rob their clients and patients. Mackey will not pay such bills.

The criminal record of the country is perfectly fearful. In all parts of the country men are killing their wives, and lovers kill their sweethearts because they decline to become their wives. Mothers kill their children and children kill their mothers—and so the bloody work is kept up night and day.

Reno had quite a fire on Sunday last.

BIRDS OF PASSAGE.

Between this and the other side of the broad Atlantic, in the shape of tourists, commercial travelers and mariners, agents "on the road," steamboat captains, ship's surgeons and "all sorts of conditions" of travelers, emigrant and new settlers appreciate and testify to the preventative and remedial properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in sickness, nausea, malaria, and rheumatic troubles, and all disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. Against the prejudicial influences of climate, crudely cooked and unwholesome food and impure water, it is a sovereign safeguard, and has been so recommended by the traveling public for over a third of a century. No form of malaria fever, from the calenture of the Pacific and the broken bone fever of the Mississippi to its milder types, can resist the curative action of this benignant preserver and restorer of health, a veritable boon to persons in feeble health or liable to incur disease.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, State of California.

D. J. McPHAIL, Plaintiff,

vs.

MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

MABEL McPHAIL, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a Decree of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, and for the custody of the minor child, Mabel McPhail, (lawful and legitimate), as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons, and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 11th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono, D. J. McPhail, Plaintiff, vs. Mabel McPhail, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 11th, 1903. J. D. Murphy, Clerk. CHAS. L. HAYES, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Chester Ayres, with traps baited with cotton saturated with a mephitic whose odor is pleasant to the nostrils of coyotes, has been able to capture and kill within five weeks forty-six coyotes in Mendocino county, whose scalps bring him near \$1,450, the bounty from the county and the sheepmen.

The April number of the "Illustrated Pacific States," World's Fair Series, published in San Francisco, contains many fine illustrations. Its frontispiece is a full page portrait of Gov. Markham. Those indulging in picture scrap books find it a good paper to take, as the illustrations are fine. \$1 a year.

The Trunk Lines in the East propose to issue round-trip tickets from New York to California, allowing a stoppage at Chicago to take in the Fair, for the sum of \$80.

The steamer Ohio collapsed a fine near Belmont, Mo., scalding 22 persons, many fatally of Sunday.

William I. Morgan, a wealthy citizen of San Francisco, committed suicide, by shooting, on Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. Chaucer M. Dapew died in New York on Sunday last.

Sheriff McCormick, of Douglas county, has leased the Gelatt stable in Genoa, Nev.

MEDICAL.

Make No Mistake

If you decide from what you have heard of its cure or read of its merits, that you will take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy something else which may be claimed to be "about the same" or "just as good." Remember that the sole reason for efforts to get you to purchase some substitute is that more profit may be made. Firmly resist all inducements, and insist upon having just what you asked for, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then you will not be experimenting with a new article, for Hood's Sarsaparilla is

Tried and True.

"In one store the clerk tried to induce me to buy their own instead of Hood's Sarsaparilla. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was, I had taken it, was perfectly satisfied with it, and did not want any other." Miss ELLA A. GUFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston, Mass.

We Are All Taking It.

"We could not be without Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is the best medicine we ever kept in the house. My family are all taking it." Mrs. J. M. HANSEN, San Joaquin and Fremont Streets, Stockton, Cal.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

40¢ per bottle, 81¢ for 3 bottles. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

LEGAL.

GUARDIAN'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of a decree of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, made on First day of March, 1903, in the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, minors, the undersigned, the Guardian of said minors, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 18th day of MAY, 1903, at ONE o'clock P. M., at the Court House door, at Bridgeport, in the said County of Mono, all the right, title, interest, and estate of the said minors, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying, and being in the said County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land lying and being in Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and containing, at the corner of Main and School Streets, on the West side of School street, and running southerly along said street 300 feet to Klugeley street; thence westerly along said street 100 feet; thence northerly 300 feet to Main Street; thence along said street easterly 300 feet to place of beginning, and containing 30,000 square feet of land, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto in anywise appertaining, and the reversion and remainder, remainder and remainder, rents, issues and profits thereof.

Terms and Conditions of Sale: Cash, lawful money of the United States; ten per cent of the purchase money to be paid to the said Guardian on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

M. J. CODY, Guardian of the persons and estates of Charles, William, Edward, Ray and Daniel Schuman, Minors.

Dated April 14th, 1903.

W. O. PARKER, Attorney for Guardian, ap15

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, State of California.

MARY ELIZABETH MILLER, Plaintiff,

vs.

BEN. HUGGINS MILLER, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County. WM. O. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

BEN. HUGGINS MILLER, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons, if served within this County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between the plaintiff and defendant herein, for the custody of the minor children of said marriage and for general relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file in this action, a copy of which accompanies a copy of this summons and to which you are hereby referred.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Mono, State of California, this 30 day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

J. D. MURPHY, Clerk.

Indorsed: Superior Court, County of Mono, Mary Elizabeth Miller, Plaintiff, vs. Ben. Huggins Miller, Defendant. Summons. Filed April 30th, 1903. J. D. Murphy, Clerk. WM. O. PARKER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

LEGAL.

Taxes, 1892. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE SECOND AND LAST INSTALLMENT

of the Tax on the REAL ESTATE in Mono county, California, being One half (1/2) of said tax, is now due and payable; and, if not paid prior to the TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1903, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, a penalty of FIVE (5) per cent will be added thereto.

Also, further NOTICE is given, that the Tax on the whole of the Personal property, and one half (1/2) the Real Estate, which was not paid when due, as the First Installment, prior to the 24th day of November, 1902, and to which a penalty of Fifteen (15) per cent was added thereto is due and payable, and, if not paid prior to the

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF APRIL, 1903, at SIX o'clock P. M. of that day, an additional penalty of FIVE (5) per cent will be added thereto, making a total of TWENTY (20) per cent.

AND NOTICE is further given that, if the Tax is not paid prior to the TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF MAY, 1903, the list of DELINQUENT TAXES will be placed with the printer, and published on the TENTH DAY OF JUNE, 1903, and will be sold on the

THIRD DAY OF JULY, 1903, at TEN o'clock A. M. of that day, at the front door of the Court House, in the Town of Bridgeport, Mono county, California, for lawful money of the United States, cash in hand paid.

Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coins. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, January, 2d, 1903.

M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector of Mono County, Cal.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS FOR SALE his valuable ranch—the "Willows." The Ranch comprises two hundred acres, and yields a crop of one hundred tons of hay, which can be largely increased. It is, also, a great producer of vegetables. For further particulars address D. M. WALTERS, 481 Bridgeport Mono county, California.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND

METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

AND

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

FRANK P. WILLARD.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

Water Rights, Land and Mining Litigation a specialty.

WM. O. PARKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY,

CALIFORNIA.

1019-41

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention.

1014-11

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND

WAGON MAKER.

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron

Sarsaparilla,

Ginger Ale,

Soda Water

Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

DR. JORDAN & CO'S

GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1081 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and diseases. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office, 311 Geary St. Diseases of men, structure, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS

TO

Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE

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AT

RENO.

E. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with Mr. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the semi-monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH D. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager, T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

\$10.

FAST TIME

AND

CHEAP FARE.

GELATT'S

BRIDGEPORT

LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES FROM CARSON)

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS,

and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE

and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT

at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

\$10.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of toll on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

buggy team..... \$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals..... 1 00
Each additional pair of animals..... 50
Horseman..... 25
Pack animals, each..... 25
Hog and sheep, each..... 5
Loose stock, each..... 5
Empty teams, half-price.

HIG MEADOWS AND B

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, MAY 13, 1893.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Mrs. W. O. Parker left on Monday morning's Carson stage for Sacramento, where she goes for health, which, we hope, she will soon regain.

Mrs. Marion Richardson will leave on next Wednesday's Carson stage, for a visit to relatives in the East, and the World's Fair.

Prof. C. E. Heath returned from Bodie on Tuesday.

R. G. Watkins, of Antelope Valley, was here the first of the week settling up the estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased.

Mrs. John H. Connel, of Little Antelope, was here the first of the week.

John H. Sheehan was up from Clinton on Tuesday.

Dr. O. Sinclair went to Antelope on Wednesday's stage to attend one of the Frost boys.

J. G. Pimental and wife, and Frank Pimental, of Mason Valley, have arrived at Fales' Hot Springs for the summer.

Stewart Kirkwood returned on Thursday from San Francisco.

Arthur Allen has returned from Bishop. Supervisor Nay was in town this week.

Death of Jennie.

Our "little black mare" Jennie, for the past twenty-three years the well-known mascot of the CHRONICLE-UNION, is dead. The faithful and intelligent little animal died about 3 o'clock on last Saturday afternoon of old age, she having reached the age of 32 years, if not 33. We purchased her in August, 1869, of T. M. Stevens, then a well-known dairyman of Hope Valley, Alpine county, she having previously belonged to Sheriff Swift, of Amador county. She was a small black Morgan mare, but very hardy and a fine traveler, and did good service up to about three years ago, when we put her on the retired list with a pension. She has carried us thousands of miles, both on horseback and in a buggy, without an accident through her fault, being always trustworthy. During the twenty-three years we owned her she never kicked nor showed any disposition to run away. She has crossed the Sierra Nevada mountains, from Alpine and this county, over the Amador, Big Tree and Sonora wagon roads some 14 times, and was well known on those routes and in Sacramento, Gall and Modesto, where scores of young people now grown, rode and drove her. It is remarkable that during the 23 years of our ownership she never had a sick day, and never "missed a meal." The remains of the noble little animal were removed to the rear end of the CHRONICLE-UNION lot, where we had a roomy grave dug and gave her a respectable burial. If there is a horse-heaven, old Jennie is there.

A HARD TRIP.—On Tuesday Miss Mand Stewart arrived home from her visit to Bodie, and had a tiresome trip homeward, before she could take the stage. She attended the Church festival on Monday evening, and had to start in the night to cross the snowbelt on foot, being obliged to walk eight miles over the snow to Mormon Station to meet the stage, the snow being too deep and soft for the horses to go through to Bodie. As she had no rest after the festival the young Miss was a very tired girl when she arrived home.

ADMITTED.—Among the batch of new lawyers recently admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of this State was Frank E. Willard, of Bodie, although the papers below put him down as from San Francisco. Now that he has been put through the Supreme Court he will probably select some better locality to practice in, as Mono is getting to be a poor place for lawyers to get rich in. We advise Willard to stop in San Francisco awhile and get hold of a big estate to settle.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Monday morning, while Henry Metzger, of the Standard Coal Mill, Route, was cutting wood, using a steel wedge, a sliver from the wedge flew into his eye. Dr. Keables was immediately called and tried to get it out, but was unsuccessful. The stage was detained and Mr. Metzger went to San Francisco for aid. It is thought he will lose his eye.

SUPPLY OF GLASS.—The county this week received several boxes of large plate glass for the windows of the Court House, in case any should be broken. In fact, they are just in time to replace two in the District Attorney's room, one having been broken, as is supposed, by a ball from the gun of some careless sportsman.

POST TEAM.—Al Taylor has been up from Smith Valley this week with a span of ponies, which would bring a goodly sum in San Francisco for a fancy rig, or for advertising purposes. They are five years old, and made 65 miles on Sunday last.

ARGUED.—The El Dorado sheep case has been argued and submitted in the Supreme Court, R. S. Miner having argued the case on behalf of El Dorado, Mono and Inyo counties. This case involves the legality of the sheep license.

MARRIAGE.—We regret to hear that the marriages are prevalent in Antelope Valley.

PAY YOUR DELINQUENT TAXES.

The late Legislature passed a law regarding the redemption of property for delinquent taxes. Under its provisions the Attorney General appoints an agent in every county, and it is his duty to hunt up all property delinquent for taxes since 1870, and notify the owners thereof, with the amount due, that unless they pay said delinquency and redeem their property the State will apply to the Tax Collector for a deed to the property, and then the State can sell it—and the buyers will get a valid title and hold the property. There will be no more withdrawing delinquent tax property from sale at the annual tax sales by the Tax Collector. The property, if the taxes are not paid, or bought by some one at the sale, must be knocked down to the State, and after the time for redemption runs out the State owns the property and can sell it and dispossess the old owner. It will be seen by this that those who have allowed their property to be knocked down to the State had better hustle and pay all their back taxes, and save their property.

SOCIAL DANCE.—A social dance was given at Bryant's Hall on Thursday evening by the young folks in compliment to L. S. Combs, the teacher, who leaves us on Monday the public school having closed for the term on Thursday. There was a good attendance, and a good time had until about 2 A. M., when the party broke up. Mr. Combs will carry with him to pastures new the well wishes of our people for his restoration to health and a prosperous future.

THE MAIL.—Willie Adair goes through to Bodie to day with his stage and will return to night with the mail, which arrives in Bodie this afternoon, so it will be late before he gets in—not before 9 or 10 o'clock, as the snow is too soft for him to make time. Hereafter he will make close connection with the stage from Hawthorne. Mr. Adair has done well on this end of the line, but he was handicapped by the Bodie Postmaster refusing to give him the mail's so he could get over the snow when hard.

RENOVATING.—The Allen House is undergoing a thorough overhauling for the comfort and well-being of its permanent and transient customers. The dining room has been re-floored, painted and papered and is now one of the prettiest dining rooms in the county. The office and all the rooms up stairs are to be repainted and papered. The house has not been sold, as erroneously reported, and Lew. A. Murphy continues in command.

A GOOD RESULT.—On Monday evening the good people of Bodie gave a festival for the benefit of their minister, Rev. Mr. Bolt. The entertainment consisted of music, tableaux, and refreshments. The proceeds footed up \$300, \$250 being paid to the Rev. gent, and the balance being applied to the payment of the expenses and the taxes on the Church. The festival was a very pleasant and social one.

THE FIFTY-FIRST.—Wednesday last, the 10th, was the 51st anniversary of the marriage of R. M. Folger and wife, of this office. Owing to the severe sickness of both, they were unable to entertain their friends, as they intended, but still a number of intimate ones called on them.

INCHMARR.—Census Marshal John Westwood has made his report to the School Superintendent. He found in Bridgeport 74 children under the age of 17 years, and 13 under the age of 5 years. This is a slight increase over last year.

AT WORK.—George H. Bump, who got the contract for painting the Court House, is at work on that edifice, and we have no doubt as to his doing faithful work for the county.

BULLION.—The Bulwer Con., at Bodie, recently shipped bullion valued at \$6,934.80.

FAREIGHT.—Frank Dotan arrived from Carson on Sunday last with freight for D. Hays & Bro.

The Antelope stage is making its regular trips, there being but little snow on the road at the old Sauger ranch.

Joe. A. Brown has just received a large stock of boots and shoes, and gent's underwear.

Fifty new suits of clothing at A. F. Bryant's.

The BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a most excellent weekly published in Mono county, rejoices in the fact that it has entered its thirty-third year and during its long existence has successfully kept the wolf and sheriff from the back door. This is certainly a great reason for rejoicing. Bro. Folger, and although, as you state, you have not yet become a double millionaire, you are a lucky dog and should be duly thankful for all blessings received.—Rocklin Representative.

ALLAN FOLGER AND THE JOURNALIST.
Devoted to Newspapers, Authors, Artists, Publishers, and Advertisers.
64 per year. 10 cents a copy.

THE LADDER OF JOURNALISM.
A Text Book for Correspondents, Reporters, Editors and General Writers.
Price 25 cents.

Blue Pencil Rules, by A. G. Novins.
Short, simple and practical rules for writing and editing newspapers, copy, and of equal value to all who wish to write correct English.
Price 10 cents.

ALLAN FOLGER, 117 Nassau Street, New York, N. Y.

Test Your Coal Oil.

Anybody can be his own coal oil inspector by using a thermometer and a little common sense. It should be remembered that any oil whose flashing point is below 130 deg. is extremely unsafe, but most people are not aware that either apparatus or technical skill is necessary in order to determine the flashing point of any sample of oil. Any one can make the experiment for himself by taking a pint cup, filling it nearly full of water and placing it on the stove with a thermometer in it. When the water has reached the temperature of 130 deg., take off the cup and pour a teaspoonful of the oil to be tested on the surface. Stir it with the spoon so that the oil shall be thoroughly heated, then pass a lighted match closely over the surface. If the oil ignites it is unsafe and should not be used.—Ex.

April 15 was the anniversary of the publication, in 1755, of Dr. Samuel Johnson's great dictionary of the English language. The fact is recalled that when Andrew Miller, the publisher of that long delayed work, received the last proof-sheet from Dr. Johnson he wrote him this brusque note: "Andrew Miller sends his compliments to Mr. Samuel Johnson, with the money for the last sheet of the copy of the 'Dictionary,' and thanks God he has done with him." To this the Doctor replied: "Samuel Johnson returns his compliments to Mr. Andrew Miller, and is very glad to find, as he does by this note, that Andrew Miller has the grace to thank God for anything."

George Carpenter came in to day from Mayberry's ranch, on the Truckee river five miles north of Reno. He says a sheep-herder came to the ranch yesterday from his camp on Hunter Creek, south of Mayberry's, and informed him that Evans and Sonnet were at his place on the previous day and purchased a couple of sheep, each one shouldering a ewe and leaving for the mountains. The sheep-herder who Carpenter says, is a reliable man, worked with Sonnet in Fresno county and knew him well. "From the best information the Gazette could obtain, there is but little doubt about the celebrated desperado being at the present time in Washoe county."—Reno Gazette.

A New York man claims that he has invented a new motor that will propel the vessels across the Atlantic in three days and a half. His power is to be furnished by sugar and potatoes, and he claims that the invention is complete and not an experiment.

For the first time in the history of our Government, President Cleveland has been compelled to issue a proclamation against the horde of Democratic office seekers, who are worrying the life out of him. The country has never seen such a clamor for office as it is now witnessing.

The remains of Jeff Davis have been removed to Richmond. As he was resting quietly, the money spent in the removal would have been better expended had it been given to his widow, who is reported to be very poor.

The Sacramento Record-Union has the enterprise to publish the proceedings of the Supreme Court when it meets in Sacramento, but not one of the San Francisco papers is enterprising enough to notice the Court when it meets in that city.

The National League of Republican Clubs had a convention this week at Louisville, Ky., and great enthusiasm prevailed, showing that the grand old party is still a pretty lively one.

The domestic hen may not strike as a result of late demands made upon her energies, but it wouldn't be surprising if she began brooding over it.—Philadelphia Times.

Carlyle W. Harris, who poisoned his young wife in New York, was executed at Sing Sing on Monday, Governor Flower having the good sense not to interfere with Justice.

A rapid-firing gun recently tested at New Haven by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company fired 900 shots a minute.

The World's Fair is picking up some in the matter of attendance and in its exhibits, which are being put in place very lively.

William Worthington, whose wife killed her lover in San Francisco, has been held for murder, as an accessory.

The North Dakota prohibition law has been declared constitutional and valid by the Supreme Court.

The late trial of the coast defense vessel Monterey proved her to be all right, notwithstanding the N. Y. Times' lies.

MINING NOTICES.

Delinquent Sale Notice.

GOLETA MINING COMPANY.
Location of Principal Place of Business, San Francisco, California.
Location of Works, Jordan, Mono Co., Cal.
Notice—There are delinquent upon the following described Stock on account of Assessment No. 2, levied on the 9th day of March, 1893, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective Shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Certificate.	No. Shares.	Am't
Kent, D M, Trustee.	21	300	15 00
Koot, Geo H, Trustee.	56	100	5 00
Koot, Geo B, Trustee.	72	100	5 00
Koot, Geo M, Trustee.	73	100	5 00

And in accordance with law, and an order from the Board of Directors, made on the 9th day of March, 1893, so many shares of each parcel of stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Company, Rooms 13 and 15, No. 220 Pine Street, San Francisco, California, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of May, 1893, at the hour of One o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said Delinquent Assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

D. M. KENT, Secretary.
Office—Rooms 13 & 15, No. 220 Pine Street, San Francisco, California. 473-14



A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—Largest United States Government Food Bakery.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.
Wholesale 106 Wall St., N. Y.

FAMILIAR AT WASHINGTON.

WILSON BIRKELL is a much larger man than Grover Cleveland. He weighs over three hundred pounds, but he is an able lawyer and a good partner.

PRESIDENT FILLMORE, who was a Buffalonian, took his law partner into his cabinet as postmaster general. Mr. Cleveland, another Buffalonian, did likewise.

EX-SENATOR WILLIAM M. EVARTS has just rounded out three-quarters of a century of life. He is less active in the pursuit of his profession than formerly, and spends much of his time at his Vermont farm.

ALTHOUGH ex-President Harrison is probably the most enthusiastic pedestrian that has ever occupied the white house, he is reported to have gained perceptibly in weight during the last four years.

CLEVELAND was the only president to deliver his inauguration address extemporaneously. Fillmore made no inaugural. Garfield was the first president to make any political speeches in a foreign tongue. German was used.

MR. BLAINE's fortune had its origin in tracts of land in western Pennsylvania which were left him by his father, who had, in turn, inherited them from the elder James G. Blaine. A tract of coal land near the Monongahela river was the most valuable of these possessions.

FOREIGN HAPPENINGS.

NUMEROUS valuable coins belonging to the Macedonian period have been dug up near Athens.

PACKS of wolves have appeared at Belgrade and other towns in Servia. At Pozarewatz a girl was devoured by the famished brutes, and stories of similar tragedies have come from various parts of Europe.

A POOR French peasant woman whose husband was seriously wounded by a German forerunner on the Alsatian frontier has refused to accept the indemnity of 2,500 francs offered her by the German government.

ONE of the largest forests in the world stands on ice. It is situated between Ural and the Okhotsk sea. A well was recently dug in this region, when it was found that at a depth of 240 feet the ground was still frozen.

ODD CORNERS.

ABOUT one-half the population of Mexico are full-blooded Indians, and of these one-half are uncivilized.

THE Egyptians employed caryatid figures afterward called caryatides, at least 2,500 years before Christ.

THE natives of the Solomon islands believe that cyclones are caused by some monstrous invisible birds flapping their wings.

THERE is prospect of early legislation in the Australian colonies designed to put a practical veto on immigration. The labor situation is extremely unsatisfactory, and the unemployed march almost in regiments from one colony to another demanding work.

IMPERSONAL MENTION.

"An old lady in Beverly, Mo., is said to have slept in the same corded bed every night for ninety years."

A RESIDENT of Alton, Mo., claims to have recently sold a gold dollar coined in 1804 to a Chicago coin collector for \$1,300.

"TALK about vanity!" said a woman. "Why, I saw a man stand up this morning before one of those little narrow mirrors between the seats on an elevated car and deliberately survey himself from head to foot."

TWO YOUNG women have been expelled from the normal school in Philadelphia for a prearranged flirtation with two "nice and handsome" young men in the corridors. The young fellows had called to "inspect the school," and were taken from room to room by a young lady escort.

"THE other day," said a man, "when I saw a woman slip on a banana skin I found that for some reason it surprised me, and then I realized that while I had seen many men slip on banana skins I had never before seen a woman do so. Whether women do step on them and I haven't happened to see them, or whether they are more watchful and avoid them I cannot say."

INTERESTING NOTES.

SAID on the coast of Coney Island is said to be getting very scarce.

GLOVE HALLERLUJAH JONES is the imposing name of a Mississippi colored person.

BUFFALO has an "Agency of direction," a sort of philanthropic intelligence office which makes no charge for its services.

It is said more trees were blown down throughout southern Oregon during the late storms than during all other storms in the history of the state.

THE highest priced town on the line of a railroad in North America is said to be Calgary, the center of the Alberta ranching country. Beer is sold there at twenty-five cents a glass, and the bar-keeper bottles up what is left after he has turned out a glassful.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise.

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Candies and Nuts

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.



UNFORGIVABLE SINS.

Which No Right-Minded Woman Will Pardon or Condone.

Certain sins of omission and commission there are for which there is neither forgiveness nor absolution. A woman will forgive the man she loves for squandering her fortune, destroying her peace of mind, dishonoring the name he has given her, but will not forgive him if he forgets to kiss her good-by when he goes down town in the morning. He may take off his coat, roll up his shirt sleeves, take a week off for it, buy flowers, bon bons, theater tickets, be so good and penitent that he doesn't know himself and has to be introduced to his mirror every morning—he can't make that right until the crack of doom. She never forgives and forgets that, even if she says she does, states the New York Sun.

A woman never forgives a man for criticizing her perfume; a man hates the fellow that runs down the brand of cigars he likes.

A woman may forgive the man who puts his umbrella down where it will drip all over her in the car; she never forgives the woman that sits down next to her with a dress that spoils hers.

She never forgives the woman that coaxes her servants away by offering them better wages, or the woman who knows her age and tells it, or the woman the man she likes admires and praises, or the woman who always looks a little finer, dresses a bit handsomer, does things a shade better than she can herself. We all know that woman and hate her while we smile into her eyes and kiss her good-by, acknowledging ourselves her inferior. No woman sits down and bewails her inability to wear the Astor diamonds or to rival the famous beauties of the world, but it is the woman who buys one more gown than we can afford, who keeps two servants when we have only one, who fades our pink with her roses and dulls our charms with her graces whom it is hard to forgive as we would be forgiven.

FACTS ABOUT ANCIENT RINGS.

In Olden Times They Were Generally Regarded as Tokens of Authority.

Once there was a peculiar significance attached to rings. They were regarded as a token of authority. The emperor's signet ring placed in the hands of an official invested him for the time with his master's power.

Rings are first mentioned in the Bible in Genesis, chapter 41st and 42d verse: "And Pharaoh took his ring from his hand and put it on Joseph's hand, and made him ruler over all Egypt." When the Israelites conquered the Philistines they "took all their rings and bracelets and offered them unto the Lord." Ahasuerus gave the ring from his hands to the Hebrew's worst enemy, thus giving him unlimited control to do with them and their property whatever he pleased. The father received his prodigal son joyfully, and sealed his forgiveness by putting a ring on his hand, says Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in Godey's Magazine.

The Egyptians regarded their rings both as business vouchers and as ornaments, the signet rings being always used for sealing documents, and, however used, their rings were always buried with them—and in later years are often found in their tombs. The signet ring was usually of bronze or silver; but among the rich gold rings were used for ornaments. Ivory or blue porcelain were worn by the poor. Plain gold rings, engraved with some motto or the head of their deities, were much prized; and three or four were often worn on the fingers and also on the thumbs. Among the Jews no one was in full dress without the signet ring, and ladies had their rings set profusely with costly gems—rubies, emeralds and chrysolites being the most valuable.

IN NEED OF REJAPANNING.

Japan Said to Be Fast Losing Its National Characteristics.

It seems that the Japanese are growing weary of barbarians and their barbarous ways. For two hundred and fifty years, says the Pall Mall Gazette, no European save an English sailor and a tiny Dutch colony on an island desecrated their shores. Then came Commodore Perry unloading models of railways and other civilized appliances at Yokohama, with the notice that he would return in six months to see how they liked them, and that if they were unappreciative he would blow Japan out of the water. And then for thirty years the Japanese denationalized themselves with a vengeance, even to the point of top-hats and a house of commons. But now, because a native pilot has brought an English steamer into collision with a Japanese cruiser, the mikado is petitioned to expel every Englishman from the country. We should not be sorry if the mikado did so, and included other Europeans in the expulsion. The Japanese need a rest to get themselves rejapaned. The country and its people form, as it were, one of the national treasures of the world, and should be carefully preserved and "restored." Sir John Lubbock and his Ancient Monument society should internationalize themselves and see to it.

Ship Discipline.

It often happens that when the master of a ship serves out an exemplary punishment at the beginning of a voyage he has little occasion to repeat it, for the crew realize that he intends to be "boss." On a recent cruise of one of the ships of the white fleet a sailor was to be punished for disobedience, and the crew lurked about the deck to learn what would be done with him. The captain lowered the offender's grade, thus reducing his shore leave, then ordered him to be put in the calaboose. As he was being led away the captain added: "In solitary confinement for five days," a moment later, "on bread and water," and finally, as the culprit reached the hatchway, "cut off his tobacco." The men were awed by the severity of "the old man," and there was not another arrest on the voyage, even though the captain relented and freed the man after the first day of his confinement.

TRILOUS FISHING.

How a Lazy Englishman Was Cured on His Journey for Easy Methods.

Dynamite-fishing—the killing of a fish by exploding dynamite bombs under or upon the water, and then gathering the stunned or killed fish which are brought to the surface—is so generally condemned that there will not be much sympathy for the human performer in the following tragedy, recorded in some of the English newspapers.

A man in Ridesford, in the southwestern part of England, had a dog which he had carefully trained to bring to him whatever he had thrown into the water. Early one morning this man went out to a pond near his place, carrying with him a dynamite bomb with which he intended to "make a haul" of the trout in the pond. He lighted the fuse, and threw the bomb into the water.

Unluckily he had either failed to notice or else had forgotten that his dog followed him. On the instant the dog sprang into the water, swam to the floating bomb, seized it and brought it ashore, to place it at his master's feet.

The man tried to command the dog to drop the terrible object, but the animal showed the excellence of his training by clinging to it and rapidly approaching the shore.

Then the lazy fisherman took to his heels. The dog came ashore and followed him at a more rapid rate than the man could run, the dynamite still in its mouth and the fuse burning.

It was a wild race for a high wall not far away. The dog gained every instant. The man was in despair, for he knew the bomb would explode presently with murderous force. He reached the wall, and scrambled over it just in time, for at that instant, as the dog came to the foot of the wall, the dynamite exploded.

The unfortunate dog was blown to atoms, but the man escaped with a severe shaking up and a disposition to fish in the future with a hook and line.

IN THE MAILS.

Oddities Found in a British Post Office—During the Past Year.

The severer duties of the post office are lightened from time to time by sundry "curious incidents," of which a few are recorded in the annual report. In the present instance, says an exchange, we are told of a letter found at Dumfries addressed to: "The manager of the public house with Walker's sign," at Wolverhampton. Some odd particulars were added, which probably furnished the requisite clue, the result being that the missive reached the person for whom it was intended.

In another case a postal card was enclosed to a provincial postmaster to be delivered to the writer's "nephew." The individual was to be identified by the possession of a cork leg and "a bright projecting set of teeth." The description sufficed, though the "nephew" had to be found among a population of more than seventy thousand. The usual eccentricities have also presented themselves.

Among these was a parcel containing five hundred leeches from abroad. Other consignments included live snakes, frogs, tame rats and a live lobster from the Cape. A cardboard box containing a kitten with a feeding-bottle was sent by parcel post and was duly shot from the mail-bag apparatus near Penrith into the express train.

The kitten suffered from the shock but recovered in a couple of days. More prosaic, but no less interesting, was the discovery of two one hundred-pound Bank of England notes in a letter having no address and affording no clue to the person it was intended for or the sender.

FORTUNATE RUSSIAN WOMEN.

They Propose Marriage, and Make It Warm in Case of Refusal.

That is a strange movement that has begun in Austria, where the ladies are discussing the propriety of a revolutionary movement in the matter of popping the question. In parts of Russia, it seems, that privilege is enjoyed by the fair sex with good results, for there are fewer unmarried girls where the custom prevails than where it does not. Whether the growth or extension of the custom to other parts of the world would destroy the romance of courtship and unsex the better half of human creation is a point that need not be discussed, says Once a Week. Where the girl pops the question the results are generally beneficial. I have read that when a Russian maid sees a swain that captivates her fancy she goes to his house and proposes in a straightforward manner. Lynn may be mending shoes or doing some other unromantic work when the girl enters. He sees at a glance what is coming and holds down his head.

"Ivan, I love you. Will you be mine? Will you consent to be my husband?" She may not be to Ivan's liking; she may be not only not beautiful, but ugly; still, he must receive her avowal with politeness, and, if she does not accept his refusal and continues to pester him with entreaties, as often happens, he will have to yield or emigrate. How would our American girls, who complain that young men nowadays are all fortune hunters—not real lovers—come such an innovation here?

Cohesive Properties of Gold.

People seem to wonder why dentists use gold in filling teeth, said a practical dentist, recently. As is well known, silver would resist the acids found in the mouth quite as well, and I have been asked at least twenty times why I did not use silver. If those who are so anxious to cast aspersions on the dentist would only study metallurgy they would find that the reason we employ only gold is that it is the only metal that will weld while cold. Silver will not do so, nor will anything else. The cohesive properties of perfectly smooth and clear gold are astonishing. If you take a sheet of gold foil and let it fall upon another, both will be so firmly joined that it will be impossible to separate them. It is this property that makes gold so valuable to dentists and not the desire to increase bills.

EMERALD MINING.

Primitive Implements Used in the Andes Mountains.

"The emerald mines," says Albert Millican, in Travels and Adventures of an Orchid Hunter, "lie in a basin surrounded by high mountains in the form of a circle. These mines are now the property of the government of Columbia, which rents them to a company employing five or six overseers and about four hundred native workmen."

"The means used for working them are very primitive, but they yield every year a large amount of precious stones, which are immediately shipped to Europe."

"The band of rock containing the precious crystals is more than a thousand feet high, formed of black shale veined with pyrites of iron. Very few emeralds are found in the black stone, but by cutting down the face of the immense precipitous face of the stone are uncovered; this is known as calcite, a crystallized form of carbonate of lime. The emeralds are sometimes embedded, and sometimes found in hollow cavities, and the work of cutting down the side of the rock is done by natives, mostly with a crowbar."

"A piece of rock a yard wide is selected, running the whole length of the mine, on the top; this is cut down a few yards, and then another level of the same is begun again at the top, until the whole breast of the rock appears to be a monster staircase, the broken rubbish having been thrown down to the bottom of the precipice."

"On the opposite bank from the spot where the emeralds are taken out a stream of water is kept running by means of sluices in a reservoir, and as the sluices are opened, every fifteen minutes, the water is allowed to rush down the rocks with great force, the torrent clearing away all the broken stone thrown down by the miners since the last discharge."

LIFE INSURANCE FOR WOMEN.

A Long-Delayed Justice to the Fair Sex Provided For at Last.

The time has been until very recently that risks on the lives of women were never taken by certain companies dealing in life insurance. And those that did take such risks made the rate nearly double those which were charged to men, as they argued that women were not as long-lived as men and therefore not nearly as desirable subjects. This notion, which for so long hindered clear-sighted women who were anxious to provide for the future welfare of their loved ones in this manner, has now been done away with, and the Philadelphia Times knows of one large corporation which has taken the lead in this line and is most anxious to secure just such sort of life insurance and the same rates as those that apply to men. This is as it should be, for women are just as desirous of making some provision for their loved ones in case of their demise as the keenest business man that ever existed. Many a widow left with helpless little ones has been haunted with the thought of their future, even though she were able to cope with their present wants. Many a woman on whom depends an invalid brother or sister would feel much happier if she knew that she could by life insurance secure those helpless ones from the bitterness of poverty which her death would plunge them into if such a precaution had not been taken. It is a step in the right direction and should have been taken long ago, for women have been proved to be as long-lived as men, and the company that takes risks on their lives is doing something not one bit more hazardous than when they so gladly rush in and insure the lives of as many men as they can get.

ILL-BRED WOMEN.

A Harsh Judgment for Ladies Who Ride in Street Cars.

"Why don't I get up and give my seat in a car to a woman whom I happen to see standing after I am seated?" said a brother the other day to a New York Herald man. "Well, I'll tell you frankly that it is due to the women. They become more ill-bred and bolder every year. They demand a courtesy as a right. They never think of looking at a car as it approaches to see whether it is full or not or whether it would be better to wait for the next. They just board the first to come along and look at the men deprecatingly if they do not rise at once. Personally, I have often waited for four cars to find a seat. Then I hang on to it, except in the case of a woman with babies or an elderly lady. I am a bachelor, and propose to remain so until a woman thanks me for giving her my seat in either an elevated train or a horse car. To such a one I think I'd propose marriage at once. But, then, I'm going to be careful to whom I give up my seat. Pretty soon we men will have to surrender our seats in the theater to the woman who buys an entrance ticket. And why not? Your seat in the theater costs, perhaps, one dollar and fifty cents, and your seat in the car costs only five cents. Still the principle is the same, and no woman with a proper sense of delicacy ought to accept anything from a stranger which costs money. What would a woman think at the postage stamp window in the post office if a man ahead of her in the line turned around and said: 'Pardon me, madam, won't you take my stamp?' Yet a stamp is only two cents."

An Interesting Performance.

"It may be doubted if limpets can walk, but I saw one of these creatures march over a rock not long ago for the space of three inches, doing this distance in about four minutes. The shell was raised about one-eighth of an inch; a tiny feeler peeped out, waved to and fro, and felt if the next twenty-third of an inch was suitable for progression. Satisfaction being obtained on this point the edges of the limpet's body began to work slowly all around the edge of the shell, and a step forward was made. It was an interesting performance and one rarely exhibited in public. Query: If a limpet can cross three inches of rock in four minutes how long will it take him to cross the bottom of the Atlantic?"

WITH MILITARY TITLES.

GEN. ROSECRANS, register of the treasury, writes from California that his health has improved very much. He does not contemplate resigning his position.

GEN. BEAUREGARD built the first cable railroad in this country. The road was constructed just after the war and extended from the city of New Orleans to the suburb of Carrollton.

LIEUT. PRABY will have a rival in Arctic exploration this coming summer in Frederick Jackson, who takes a British party up to Franz Joseph Land and who thinks he will there have land up to the eighty-fourth parallel of latitude, possibly further. Thence he proposes to proceed in dog sledges.

GEN. EARLIFY BRECKENRHOFF, of Mansfield, O., will succeed Gen. R. B. Hayes as president of the National Prisoners' Aid association. He was a volunteer in the union army and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He has for several years been first vice president of the National Prisoners' Aid association.

GEN. BEAUREGARD was one of the numerous confederate commanders whose services were sought by foreign governments after the fall of the confederacy. In 1866 he was tendered the command of the Roumanian army, and the khedive twice offered him the generalship of the Egyptian army. All these offers Gen. Beauregard declined.

PEW AND PULPIT.

THE Alutes of the native Presbyterian church at Sitka, Alaska, give more liberally per capita than any other church in the denomination.

A PRESBYTERIAN preacher in Indiana has adopted the circuit-riding plan. He has eight appointments each of which he visits once in three weeks.

THE Methodist church at Mount Vernon, N. Y., after raising a debt of \$14,000, felt so good that it also raised \$200 to help the Baptists build a new chapel.

DURING the past twenty years over \$53,000,000 have been expended in restoring cathedrals and churches in England, and over \$48,000,000 have been spent in building new churches.

REV. TERNIS S. HANLIN, D. D., of Washington, D. C., the eminent Presbyterian pastor, asserts in the Congressionalist that "there is a great deal of vital, practical piety among our public men. The notion that they are all corrupt schemers is a fetch unworthy of intelligent Americans."

THE book committee of the Methodist church of the United States has finished its session. It adjourned to meet next year at Cincinnati, where a fine new building will be dedicated. Reports of the book agents showed sales in the east last year to have aggregated \$1,075,451, an increase of \$15,000 over the previous year.—Christian at Work.

MAKERS OF MUSIC.

A MEMPHYS composed by Prince Henry, of Reuss, has just been produced at the famous Gewandhaus concerts in Leipzig, and thus another member is added to the ranks of royal composers.

A niece of Mozart, Frau Josepha Lang, died at Vienna a short time ago, at the age of 73, almost in poverty. During her latter years she was practically supported by admirers of the great composer.

PROF. FREDERICK NICHOLS CHORCH, the venerable composer of "Kathleen Mavourneen," and "Dermot Ashore," leads the orchestra during the singing of his song "Mavourneen," and, despite his eighty-five years, is in excellent health.

MANY popular society ladies of New York belong to the Ladies' Mandolin club, and are devoted to the little instrument. Mrs. J. Lyle is said to own the handsomest mandolin in this country. It is made of beech and rosewoods and inlaid with exquisite designs in mother-of-pearl.

COSSIP OF WRITERS.

GRABSTONE is said to earn by his pen fifteen thousand dollars a year.

TOLSTOI is busy writing a book upon the people and religions of Japan.

C. R. CARTER, the Lawrence county (Mo.) murderer, who has been twice sentenced, has written a book entitled: "Twice Under the Gallows."

Mrs. STONE was asked why she didn't write a book on temperance, like "Uncle Tom's Cabin" on slavery. She replied: "I have thought of doing so, but it would be too dreadful to read."

Mrs. ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON is a portly, gray-haired woman, who was a grandmother—and looked it—when she married this second husband. Her son Lloyd, who collaborated with Stevenson in the ghastly tales: "The Wrong Box" and "The Wrecker," was a middle-aged man before he began to write.

COMMERCE OF THE SEAS.

DURING 1893 17,596 vessels arrived at the port of New York.

SHIPMENTS of about 20,000 turkeys were made from Canada to England during the last holiday season.

SHIPMENTS of pineapples from Queensland to San Francisco are to be made under the auspices of the colonial department of agriculture.

Exports of Falkland island wools amount to nearly 4,000,000 pounds annually. There are also yearly shipments of 20,000 frozen carcasses to England.

NOTWITHSTANDING that every year from 5,000 to 6,000 ships go up and down the River Seine carrying 2,500,000 tons of goods, it is said that there is no map of this important French stream in existence.

MUTTON CHOPS.

It is well to enlarge the flock, but don't do it by keeping old ewes.

DON'T use racks that allow dust and hay seeds to sift down into the woolly backs or necks feeding at them.

NOTHING pays better than good fences in sheep-keeping, unless it be a dog-proof fold for night protection.

TIMOTHY hay, though highest in market, is poorest for sheep. Give them clover if you would see them prosper and make you do the same.—Farm Journal.

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